J. S. Africa 344 Walnut St.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
Three months.....50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
One square, (10 lines,) or less,	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50
Two squares,	1 50	2 00	3 00
Three squares,	2 25	3 00	4 50

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
One square, or less,	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
Two squares,	6 00	9 00	15 00
Three squares,	8 00	12 00	20 00
Four squares,	10 00	16 00	25 00
Half a column,	15 00	20 00	30 00
One column,	20 00	36 00	60 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, One year.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$2 50
Auditors' Notices,.....2 00
Estray, or other short Notices.....1 50

☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

For the Globe.

OUR ARMIES WORKING.

A MEMBER OF CO. B, 49TH P. V.

The great Potomac Army has nobly withstood
The wiles of the traitors, and written in blood
The route it has taken o'er mountains and plain,
Through forests and rivers in hot sun and rain;
And now, like a giant aware of his power,
Aims a death-blow at secession's left bower.

In the siege of Atlanta and Charleston, too,
What subject for History's pages we view.
Generations to come will rejoice in the name
Which their forefathers carved in the record of fame.

At the Gulf, on the banks of secession's domain,
From the Red river our brave comrades, slain,
Are calling for vengeance. Ah! traitors shall feel
A full share of this on the siege of Mobile.
The rebs who surrendered the stronghold—Ft. Gaines,
Were surely possessed of less valor than brains.

Our heroes at sea have had plenty to do—
The ports to blockade, and the pirates subdue.
Let the famed Tallahassee beware of the day
When the "Yankees" shall meet her in battle array!
I am sure they have not forgotten so soon
The victory we gained on the 19th of June.

Thus we see every part of our army so grand,
In the war for the Union on sea and on land,
Are working in concert our cause to maintain—
To crush the rebellion and end the campaign.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA. C. F.

A STORY OF THE BORDER.

'The rebels are coming again, and this time they will do us more harm, I am afraid.' These words were spoken by an old man, in a low, troubled voice.

'I am not afraid, father. I enjoyed looking at their brown faces and dirty uniforms last time they were here. A motley crew they were, but there were some handsome faces among them.'

'You will learn to look at life seriously, Annie. Can my daughter trust those who have been faithless to the best government this world ever knew. I despise these traitors, and tremble when they enter our State. They will teach us yet that we should, for our own honor, have kept them out. God grant, my child, that they may spare us the little we have; it is not long I shall want it.'

'Trouble comes soon enough, father; don't let us borrow it. You look tired and anxious. Go to sleep and forget these rebels; I don't believe they are coming, and if they do they will pass our store; there is too little in it to waste their time upon.'

The old man kissed his daughter, but left the room with a sad, troubled face. Annie Brown leaned her head upon her hand, and seemed absorbed in thought. They must have been pleasant thoughts, for a smile lit up her fair face and once she laughed right merrily.

'Poor, dear father, I wish he was not so helpless. I'm not afraid, but rather want to see the dirty traitors again.'

Annie Brown was a fragile looking girl, small and very youthful in appearance, with soft brown eyes, and a face whose beauty consisted in its ever changing expression. She sat still for a long time, and gradually the smile faded into sadness, and a weary expression stole over her face. She was an only child. Her father was old and infirm—her mother's time was occupied in household duties; hers in attending the little store that formed their whole support. When Annie lay down that night, it was not to sleep; a vague fear came over her, and she lay thinking of her father's words. Annie had known enough of the trials of poverty to make her cling to the little they had; and she offered up as an earnest prayer that God would save that to them. She had sank into an uneasy sleep toward morning, from which she was awakened by strong voices beneath the window. Springing lightly out of bed, she gently opened the shutters, and listened to the speakers.

'Demand five hundred thousand dollars, and if they can't or won't pay it, the town must be burned, according to the General's orders. Let us be quick; it is an ugly job, and the sooner it is over the better.'

These were the words which fell on Annie's ear. There was no mistaking them, and in the early dawn she could distinguish that the speakers all wore the uniform of officers. With a heavy heart she dressed herself, then quietly descending to the store below, she tied all the money in the drawers into a small bag and fastened it around her. Then noiselessly she went about the house, filling every vessel she could find with water, and carried them into the store. The work was just finished when her father entered.

'Why, Annie, child, what are you doing?' he asked, vainly trying to conceal his alarm.

'Preparing for the rebels, father,' she answered smilingly, for no matter what sad and anxious thoughts Annie Brown might have, her father always saw a smiling face. It was a long time before Annie would tell what she had learned, but her father's earnest questioning drew it from her; and when the old man heard the ominous words hope and strength seemed to leave him. His had been a weary life of struggling and disappointment—of little gain and many losses; and now, in the sunset of life, when he had gathered a few comforts into his little home, he was to lose all. Annie turned from her work to comfort her father. Gently she led him into the little back room, and tried to infuse some of her own brave, hopeful spirit into his, but in vain. Old age cannot look upon things with youth's hopeful eyes.—While Annie talked, suddenly red lights glanced in at the windows, and the atmosphere grew thick with smoke She left her father, and hurrying to the door a scene burst upon her that beggars description. The whole town was blazing. As far as the eye could see, it was fire—fire everywhere.—Through the dense smoke she could distinguish hundreds of figures wildly running to and fro. There were heavy sobs—voices earnest and pleading; there were wild shrieks, and children's screams of terror, mingled with the tramp of soldiers, and the crackling of the flames.

As the bewildered girl stood looking at the fearful scene, three soldiers came and ordered her to leave the house.—She fixed her dark eyes upon them, and begged, for her father's sake, that their little home might be saved.—They laughed at her pleading, and at the tears that were coursing down her cheeks. She saw that tears and words were vain, and as they threw in the burning torches, she sprang to her buckets of water, and with a strength and courage that seemed superhuman, she extinguished torch after torch.

The rude soldiers looked in wonder at the brave girl, and would have left her in the house she had so nobly saved, but for one more brutal than the rest. Drawing a pistol from his breast, he exclaimed with an oath,

'Put out another torch, woman, and your life shall pay for your boldness.'

Annie neither saw nor heeded the pistol, though it was pointed at her, and the fierce, angry face of the soldier told that he was in earnest.

Another torch was flung upon the floor; another bucket of water extinguished its red glare. There was a bright flash, a loud, quick report. The soldiers paused in their work to see the brave girl fall. But there she stood, her cheeks flushed, her eyes glaring defiance, and ready to extinguish another torch.

'Pour on the camphene, boys, and let us burn the fiend.'

The command was obeyed, and the white flame spread over the store the brave girl had tried to save.

'Leave this place, soldiers," said a voice of authority, and a tall officer entered the door.

'You deserve your home, brave girl,' and seizing bucket after bucket, he threw the water on the flames that were rapidly gaining headway.

Some one to help her, Annie's spirits rose again and together they worked, the officer only pausing to look at the bright eyes and flushed face of the brave and now beautiful girl. They worked long and steadily, and saved the little house, but the contents of the store were gone. Annie leaned languidly against the door, and gazed sadly around her. Bending over the dreary girl, the officer whispered,

'Tell me your name, noble girl; I must go now, but you shall see me again.'

'My name is Annie Brown,' she answered; and who must I thank for saving my home?'

'It was a rebel, sweet girl, who you shall see again; he has saved your life and honor, too. Farewell.'

Annie could see the tall figure but a moment, for it was lost in the black smoke that covered everything. She turned from the heated, heavy atmosphere, and found her mother and father in the little back-room, overcome with grief and terror.

'The store is gone, dear father, but our house is saved,' she said cheerfully.

Tears rolled down the old man's cheeks, as he drew the little figure to his heart.

And Annie felt more than repaid for her labors, when her father proudly smiled upon her through his heart.

A week of fearful suffering followed that day of fire. Neighboring towns sent bread to the famishing, and clothes to the naked. But thousands were houseless and beggared who had lived in luxury and taste. They lingered among the ruins, hopeless and helpless, clinging to the blackened walls, and loving them because they had been homes.

Annie Brown's home was a refuge for many who knew not where to lay their heads; and the little she had saved was freely shared with those who had nothing.

A week of toil, privation, and suffering had passed, but bravely Annie Brown had borne it. She had soothed and comforted those around her; and had felt the cravings of hunger that others might not suffer. But even Annie's courage and bravery was commencing to fail. She sat upon her little back porch vainly trying to check the tears that would come, and thinking sadly and hopelessly of the future.

All were asleep within the low house, and she sat wondering what she could do to keep hunger and wretchedness from those she loved so well. A weary prospect lay before her, and a prayer rose to her lips that God would teach her what to do.

The prayer was scarcely offered, when she heard a little, quick step, and looking up, she saw a tall form beside her. She could scarcely distinguish it in the darkness, but as the figure turned toward her, the light from the window fell upon him, and Annie recognized the officer who had helped her save her house.

He put his finger to his lips and whispered:

'I am alone, Annie, and have risked everything to see you again.'

She did not speak, and he sat down beside her.

'Are you glad to see me, Annie?' he asked.

'You have saved my life; and all that I have I owe to you; but,' she added, 'that is very little, and God only knows what we are to do. It would have been kind, soldier, to have taken life too, when all else were gone. We are beggars and you have made us so.'

He did not seem to notice Annie's bitter words, but drew her to him. At first, she resisted, but his strong arm was around her, and there was something in his manner that soothed the weary girl. He told her of his home—of its beauty, its wealth, and luxury; he said he had come to offer it to her. He told her of his love; that she would be to him more than all else; that he would shelter and comfort her, and she should never know sorrow, or trouble, or weariness.

Annie listened to the strange sweet words. Her life had been given to others. She had borne her burdens alone and unmurmuringly, but life seemed often weary and full of care. The stranger knew this, for he could read woman's heart, and he could whisper words that would soothe and win.

Hour after hour flew by, and still Annie listened to his glowing descriptions, and low, loving words. It was past midnight, and the officer's voice sank lower as he whispered:

'Annie, will you go with me, and all I have told you shall be yours.'

'Where shall I go?' she asked.

'To the sunny South, and be my little, loving bride.'

He drew a glittering ring from his finger and put it upon hers. He turned, that the light might fall upon the diamond. It fell upon his face. It was a handsome face; but as Annie gazed, there was something there that made her tremble. She knew nothing of that world beyond her home. She had listened and believed the honeyed words that had been whispered. But there is little affinity between purity and vice, and one look had roused Annie from her dream of love, and brought back the realities of life. She drew her hand from his, and taking the ring from her finger, said:

'I cannot go. God bless you, soldier, for what you've done; but I cannot go with you.'

The calm, decided tone surprised the lover, but he did not quit his suit. Every art of persuasion was used, but in vain. The more earnest he grew, the more decided Annie became, and when he found persuasion was of no avail, he resorted to force.

Annie's brave spirit rose as the danger became more imminent. Her hand was upon the door, and in calm, measured tones she said:

'Soldier, you have been kind: for this I thank you, but I blush that I have listened so long to a traitor—that I have trusted even for an hour one who believes neither in faith or in honor. Go back to your comrades, and remember that weak woman alone, and in the dead of night dared to say she scorned a traitor.'

'You shall pay for scorn, proud girl; if love is sweet, revenge is sweeter.'

He drew a pistol from his breast, and fired. Annie saw his design, and moved quickly, but the shot passed through her arm. The noise roused the house, and they hurried to the door.

Annie was alone. The traitor and coward was gone. She was pale and faint from the loss of blood, but it proved only a flesh wound. And as she looks at it now, she tells those who come to her how she was saved, "that a traitor may be kind, but he never can be trusted."

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865. NO. 37.

The Inauguration of President Lincoln

IMMENSE PROCESSION!

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The procession reached the capitol at about a quarter to 12 o'clock, escorting the President elect.

At a subsequent period the President, together with the Justices of the Supreme Court, members and ex-members of Congress, foreign ministers and other persons of distinction, assembled in the Senate Chamber. There the Vice President elect took the oath of office, preceding it by an address.

Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office on the Eastern portico, when the president delivered his Inaugural Address. There was a very large attendance, and the scene was one of much interest. The weather is cleared off bright and beautiful.

As the President and others reached the platform the band played "Hail to the Chief," and salutes were fired. The President was cheered by the immense throng, composed of civilians and military, and after the delivery of his address, was again and again cheered and saluted by cannon and music.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Fellow Countrymen:—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper; now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our armies, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it—all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural Address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it; and others without were seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish; and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease.

Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes his aid against the other.

It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces. But let us judge so that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully.

The Almighty has his own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences; for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh."

If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of the offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that he gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God ascribe to him.

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away; yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled up by the bondmen in two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said: "The judgments of the Lord are righteous altogether." With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are engaged in—to bind up the nation's wounds—to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

For the Globe.

The Domestic Circle.

What pleasant hours may be spent around the home fireside, and within the domestic circle! When the day, with all its cares and trials, has given place to murky night, how pleasant it is to see the members of a family assembled around the fireside enjoying themselves by social and refined conversation, or by the perusal of some interesting and useful book. The influence that such a family circle will have upon its sons and daughters will shed a brighter halo of happiness over their after lives, than broad acres and heaps of sordid riches, which so many covet. Our days on earth are but few; why then not enjoy the many blessings that an all-wise Creator has seen fit to bestow upon us. What a happy world this would be if each one would seek to promote another's happiness instead of his own! We are by nature selfish, and love ourselves best, but by self-denial we may conquer this selfish feeling and exert an influence over our friends, particularly over our home circle. By kind words and pleasant smiles we may win many friends, and be the light and joy of our homes. The children whose home-circle was one of happiness and content, will in after years often recall to mind the happy days they spent together under the roof of their early home, though long years have intervened and many long and weary miles separate them from the home of their childhood.

Ah! how much mistaken is the man who thinks if he were rich he should be happy. It requires more than a purse laden with gold and silver to make a man happy. If the parents of a family be careless and indifferent about their children, and care not whether they enjoy themselves at home, the children soon will become tired of home and seek enjoyment elsewhere. But, on the other hand, if the parents are careful that their children should enjoy their home society, they soon will prefer it to any other enjoyment. If every family would erect in their home circle the banner of love and good will, many hours might be happily and profitably spent that are wasted in desponding idleness.

G. L.

Why Children Die.

One reason why children die is because they are not taken care of. From the day of birth they are stuffed with food and choked with physic, sloshed with water, suffocated in hot rooms, steamed in bed clothes. So much for in-door. When permitted to breathe a breath of pure air once a week in summer, and once or twice during the colder months, only the nose is permitted to peer into daylight. A little later they are sent out with no clothing at all on the parts of the body which most need protection. Bare legs, bare arms, bare necks, girted middle, with an inverted umbrella to collect the air and chill the other parts of the body. A stout strong man goes out in a cold day with gloves and overcoat, woolen stockings, and thick, double-souled boots, with cork between and rubbers over. The same day a child of three years old, an infant in flesh, blood, bone and constitution, goes out with shoes as thin as paper, cotton socks, legs uncovered to the knees, neck bare; an exposure which would disable the nurse, kill the mother outright and make the father an invalid for weeks. And why? To harden them to a mode of dress which they are never expected to practice. To accustom them to exposure which a dozen years later would be considered downright foolery. To rear children thus for the slaughter-pen, and then lay it on the Lord, is too bad. We don't think the Almighty has any hand in it. And to draw comfort from the presumption that He had an agency in the death of the child is profanation.

☞ A "down-east" Yankee has invented a rat exterminator, consisting of snuff. The animal jerks its head at the third sneeze.

How Another Tom Was Managed.

Tom is a trial. Tom at school gets through the geography by boring a hole through the middle. This is his royal road to learning, or rather past it. He holds the smaller boys up by the heels, and stands them on their heads. He melts up all the inkstands into bullets. He plays truant, gets into trouble, and when he can, lies his way out. When the teacher tries to correct him he kicks her and bites her alternately. This is Tom at school. He lounges the streets, insults passengers, and goes down and stones the school house windows. This is Tom in vacation. He takes other boys on pleasure excursions, such as stealing pears, peaches, apples and melons. This is Tom on a farm.

The other day Tom's father called upon the school committee, looking much like an injured and persecuted man. Mark this: If a boy lies worse than Ananias and Sapphira, especially if it is about school, his mother will believe every word of it. And if his mother believes it, of course his father will. So in comes Mr. Skinner, the injured father.

'My son has been turned out of school, sir.'

'For what?'

'Nothing in the world but missing a word.'

'Indeed! How did you ascertain that?'

'He says so, and all the other children say so.'

'All the other children' were two or three smaller ones, who had to be Tom's echoes under penalty of standing inverted.

'Now, Skinner, I know a little of Tom's antecedent probabilities. I was in the school two or three days ago, and he didn't spell but one word right, and that one he guessed at. He won't study, and he seldom answers a question rightly, except by accident.'

'Why, sir, he says he's got through most of his books.'

'Yes, sir, he gets through his books as a worm gets through an apple, or a rat gets through a meal-chest. He digs through with his jack knife.'

'Well, I ain't unreasonable. I'm willing Tom should be punished, but his mother don't want him turned out of school. We want him to have a good education. The teacher can whip him if necessary.'

'You seem to think, sir, it is a great privilege to whip your boy. It strikes me that that is asking a great deal of a young lady, and that such little jobs as those you ought to do yourself. Parents are bound to send their children to the school-room in such a condition that they will neither kick nor bite; and if they neglect this duty they ought to forfeit their privileges.'

Mr. Skinner went home with new views. But for Tom's sake I did not let the matter rest there. I gave a prescription which I thought suited exactly to Tom's case, and which I have never known to fail; and as it works with boys of the Tom Skinner stripe as charmingly as Rarey's does with wild horses, I give it for the benefit of all parents and school committees, thus: 'Take Tom out of school for one week; don't leave him any leisure wherein to torment the cat or stone the neighbors' hens; take him out into the field, make him work at your side from morning till evening, so that he will be sure to sleep at nights; never strike him or whip him; work him six days in succession, at the end of which time you may reasonably expect all the bad spirits have worked out of him at the rate of one per day. Then let him go back to the school, and if the evil possession comes again, repeat the exorcism till it is effectual and complete.'

Tom is now under this regimen. It works beautifully, and I am persuaded we shall have new and better edition both of Tom at school and on a farm.—*Teacher's Journal.*

A TRICK OF THE TRADE.—It is well known to the purchasers of dry goods that cotton cloth made within the past two or three years is much inferior in quality to that manufactured before the war, and consequently there is a great demand for "old cotton." One of the tricks of the trade is to take low-priced cotton, wetting it to take out the sizing, and drag it about the store, so as to give it the appearance of age. This "doctored" cotton is then placed in the window, labeled as genuine old cotton slightly damaged, and for sale at reduced price. No better advertisement than this can be found, and the consequence is that the "slightly damaged" article sells rapidly, while that which remains in the state in which it comes from the manufacturer, offered at the same price, is untouched. The purchasers go away believing they have made bargains, and the shrewd shopkeeper sets to work and prepares another lot of cloth for display.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

A man who goes into speculations had better look out for brokers ahead.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

Commerce of Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, observes the British Consul, in his annual report to the Foreign office, is the least commercial or industrial city I know. British trade is represented by one English tradesman, who keeps a store for English upholstery, drapery and fancy goods. The population of the city is computed at 15,000, rather more than half of them Jews, the rest Moslems and Christians. The chief native industry is the manufacture of soap and "Jerusalem ware," this latter consisting of chaplets, crucifixes, beads, crosses, and the like, made for the most part at Bethlehem, and sold to the pilgrims, who annually flock to the holy city to the number of about 6,000.—The population of the entire Sandjak, or province, is estimated at 200,000, of whom 160,000 are Mohammedans.—Owing to the absence of good roads, and the insecurity arising from the predatory tribes of Bedouins inhabiting the outskirts of the district, but who could easily be kept in check, vast and fertile plains lie waste or are but partially and poorly cultivated; factories are not to be met with, and no mines are worked, though it is believed that sulphur, bitumen and rock salt abound on the shores of the Dead sea. The principal, if not the only imports from England, are cotton goods, and some colonials, but the former have much diminished since the cotton crisis; it is calculated that 300 bales of these goods, of the value of £16,000 annually find their way here. The exports are olive oil and grain. Very little is done in cotton culture, what is raised being of inferior quality, and consumed on the spot; but is believed that in many parts of the country to a large extent might be successfully cultivated, with good seed and proper instruction and implements given to the peasantry. The vegetable produce is barely sufficient for local requirements Jaffa is the port through which Jerusalem deals with foreign countries.—The trade of Jaffa experienced a considerable increase in 1863. The quantity of cotton exported rose from 50,000 pounds in 1862 to nearly ten times the amount in 1863, with a prospect of this being trebled or quadrupled in 1864. This was owing to the interest exercised. The merchants who operated in cotton made a profit of about twenty five per cent. There are regular lines of French, Austrian, and Russian steamers, all doing well, and very often large quantities of goods have to be left behind for want of room; but only one English steamer visited Jaffa in 1863. The exports exceeded £200,000; of the imports no statistics are kept. The Consul reports a telegraphic line in course of formation by the Government between Beyrout and Jaffa, thence to be carried on to Alexandria.

AN INTERESTING ITEM.—One who must have been a confirmed subject of *ennui* has made the following novel calculation, which is said to have occupied three years of his life:

OLD TESTAMENT.

Number of books, 39; chapters, 929, verses, 23,214; words, 592,439; letters, 2,728,100.

The middle book is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is Job XXXIX.

The middle verse would be 2d Chronicles XX, 17, if there were a verse more, and verse 16 if there were a verse less.

The word *and* occurs 35,543 times.

The word Jehovah occurs 6,855 times.

The shortest verse is 1st Chronicles I, 15.

The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet.

The 19th chapter of 3d Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike.

NEW TESTAMENT.

Number of books, 27; chapters, 260; verses 7,959; words, 181,253; letters, 838,380.

The middle book is 2d Thessalonians

The middle chapter is Romans XIII if there were a chapter less, and XIV if there were a chapter more.

The middle verse is Acts XVII, 17.

The shortest verse is John XI, 35.

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT.

Number of books, 66; chapters, 1,186; verses, 31,172; words, 753,967 letters, 3,566,680.

The middle chapter and least in the Bible is Psalm CXVII.

Middle verse is Psalm CXVIII, 8.

☞ Give liberally. It is a beautiful way of taking the air. You breathe more freely after every such exercise of giving. Don't do it by spasms, but as a regular thing. Your prayers are better for giving. You can't send an arrow that will pierce the skies if your right hand is employed in grasping your purse. 'Give without grumbling.' Alas! how little of such giving there is in the world!

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, March 15, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Our Flag Forever.

LATEST NEWS.

The Latest from Sheridan.

General Sheridan in a report announces that he has captured Charlottsville, destroyed bridges on the Ravenna river, eight miles of Railroad towards Lynchburg, and rendered canals and railroads worthless. He states that he has found great abundance in the country for men and animals; in fact the canal has been the great feeder of Richmond.

He has had no opposition, and everybody is bewildered by his movements. He has captured 14 pieces of artillery—11 at Waynesboro and 3 at Charlottesville, besides 12 canal boats laden with supplies, ammunition, medicines, rations, stores, &c.

Disgraceful Misconduct.

We must join with our cotemporaries—opposite or friendly—in denouncing the misconduct of Vice President Andrew Johnson while at his inauguration. It is said that he was so *drunk* that he could not deliver his address, but merely uttered some unsuitable and incoherent sentences, which a common school boy would not have received credit for. This is the first time in our Nation's history that we know of where the second magistrate of the people has been intoxicated during inaugural ceremonies; but it is not the first time for any one of high official capacity, extraordinary talent, and extended influence, to disgrace himself by appearing in public *lower than the beast*. Andrew Johnson, the man of intellect, and the man whom the people delighted to honor, appeared in public, and even while the people were bestowing upon him the honors, dignity and authority of his new calling, a drunkard, and still further disgraced himself, his constituents, and the Nation, by attempting the delivery of a speech, which he knew, if he had consciousness at all, could only be miserably fulfilled.

We deplore the occurrence, and are grieved to contemplate the example thus set forth. Perhaps, it may prove to the good of the Vice President, and to other men of eminence who use the intoxicating and degrading beverage. No doubt, Mr. Johnson regrets deeply his misconduct, and will or should make honorable amends, thereby saving his reputation to some extent, and relieve the anxiety and distress of his constituents and countrymen.

Would that the many good and eminent men of our day would take warning from the occurrence of the 4th of March, 1865, in the case of Andrew Johnson, and from the similar debauched career of some of the great men of the past! If they drink the poison, let them desist, and if they have not learned, let them never have the desire! Then would our Nation present a fairer and brighter galaxy of ornaments on its stage, and the scenes of drunkenness and occasionally riot be abolished in our State and National legislative assemblies. God grant that the time may speedily come!

VALUABLE SUGGESTION.—Mr. George Frysinger, the retiring editor of the Lewistown Gazette, in the course of his valedictory gives the following wise suggestion to politicians' and others. To those who have asked an editor to notice them and never dream that he should be renumerated for his trouble, this advice will be applicable and valuable.

"It has been a constant practice to ask the editors of the Gazette to publish or print this and that without remuneration; and to such an extent has this been carried that I believe I can safely say my forced contributions to the interests of the party and individuals have amounted to at least two thousand dollars—or in other words, I have this day two thousand dollars less than I ought to have. This is all wrong. No party, nor set of men, has the right to ask an editor to devote his time, labor or business without remuneration to the advancement of that which in nine cases out of ten results in pecuniary advantage to the very men who thus ask his aid. Every type set, every sheet printed, costs the publisher money—why then should he not be paid?"

BRIEF MENTION.—Hon. Hugh McCulloch, of Indiana, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. George Darsey died at his residence in Allegheny city, last week, aged about 64 years.

A meeting to obtain subscriptions of provisions for Lee's army, was recently held at Danville, Va. In noticing this meeting the Richmond Whig says: "General Lee's men must be fed or we lose all.

Deserters to Forfeit their Citizenship.

The President of the United States—

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the 3d inst, entitled "an act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," requires that, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, "all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to the said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, within sixty days after the proclamation herein after mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the districts in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with the intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith on the passage of this act to issue his proclamation, setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, unless they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz., on or before the tenth day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a provost marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remaindor of their original terms of enlistment, and in addition thereto a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WAR FOR THE UNION

From the Army of the Potomac.

WHAT REBEL DESERTERS SAY.

Tone of The Rebel soldiers.

PETERSBURG, March 3d, 1865.

Some time ago I intimated that the resolutions, which have so frequently appeared in the Richmond papers, purporting to express the sentiments of the rebel conscripts, were not genuine exponents of their feelings. I have now the authority for speaking more definitely. At the meetings held in the various regiments, in which there was a free interchange of opinions, and a fair and satisfactory vote as to whether the soldiers would return to the Union and enjoy peace upon the basis of the propositions submitted by President Lincoln at Fortress Monroe, a considerable desire to return to the old Government was shown. In the 1st, 2d, 5th, and 6th South Carolina Regiments, and the 16th and 17th North Carolina troops, the greater portion were in favor of peace and Union. The propositions of Mr. Lincoln were submitted to the armies of the enemy around Richmond and Petersburg for their expression of opinion, and, strange to say, there was a large majority in favor of returning to their allegiance. The Texas brigade, Geary's cavalry, and some other organizations voted in the negative, but the result was, as stated, against the rebellion. The officers however, instead of publishing the expressed and known opinions of the men, drew up resolutions pledging the rank and file to an unwavering and protracted prosecution of the war until rebel independence should be achieved. This action surprised no one so much as it did the majority of the regiments who voted just the reverse.

When the Richmond papers came to camp with the false resolutions, there was the greatest indignation manifested by the men against the officers. The most violent utterances were made against those who had perpetrated a gross wrong upon them. If the aristocratic traitors at the rear were deceived by these resolutions, the subsequent and more expressive action of the Johnnies, wherever opportunity has offered, may serve to awaken them from their delusion. I refer to the larger number of daily desertions, and the large number who disgusted with the rebel authorities for continuing a struggle in which no one has the slightest prospect of success, are returning to their homes in defiance of the entreaties of Lee or the penalties of Davis. So great is the demoralization in the rebel camps in our front, that as soon as information reaches them that Sherman has captured any important point, the men, in presence of their officers, cheer for Sherman, not even excepting South Carolina regiments. The more rapid and successful his marches, the more confident are they of the speedy termination of the rebellion.

It is proper here to state that the impression is very general among the rebel troops that the war is continued merely to save those most guilty from the impending penalties. Not the ghost of a belief lingers even in the fruitful imagination of the most credulous rebel of anything approaching towards the realization of dreams of independence. The men believe that even now the officers are planning means of escape to Texas, where they can easily cross to Mexico, and leave their deluded followers to their fate. This matter is openly discussed among the rebel troops in their camps, and this may account for the daily depletion of the enemy's ranks. The men are determined to get the start of their officers in the race for life by availing themselves of the inducements which Gen. Grant holds out to deserters.

Poor Jeff. Davis does not seem to have any friends on either side of the line. The repentant rebels are very severe against him, and nothing would please them better than to witness the just retribution which his crimes have merited. They all think, however, that he will make good his escape from the country before he shall be entirely surrounded.

It is also the general belief in the enemy's camp that Richmond is being evacuated, or that preparations having that end in view are in progress, so that at the necessary time but little delay may be required. For some time it has been death to any rebel soldier to go any distance to the rear from his camp. This stringent order is supposed to conceal what may transpire within the inner lines. Venders of pies and cakes from Richmond inform their soldiers that all the heavy guns are being removed, and such other dispositions are being made as to leave no doubt that preparations are actively on foot for the evacuation of this citadel of the rebellion. It is generally admitted that Lynchburg will be the next place in which the army of Lee will endeavor to fortify itself, should it fall back from its present position. All this is highly probable, and would not surprise any one here, if it should take place at any time after the roads shall have been improved to a passable condition.

I have been informed, by persons whose intelligence and candor give weight to their statements, and whose opportunities for becoming acquainted with the facts have been most favorable, that it is the settled conclusion of thousands of the enemy's troops to remain where they are, and be captured when Richmond is evacuated. This resolution having become so general, and so well known by both officers and men, that a general order has been issued, and read at dress parade, that any person found in the rear of his regiment without a surgeon's certificate of disability is to be immediately shot. This order has also stimulated many to come into our lines.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The mail boat brings up the usual number of deserters this morning.

Since February 1st, sixty deserters per day have taken the oath here, equal to a rebel loss of one company per day.

Richmond papers of Tuesday, March 7th have been received.

The *Whig*, editorially, says: "Sherman perhaps found one or more Lions in his path. Those aggregated remnants of defeated armies and fugitives garrisons of captured cities, may have wrought terror to his soul, and turned him from his purpose. Who knows? Not the Yankee. And we do not intend to enlighten them until we can give them information which they will not like to hear; that they will be soon, perhaps. But in the meantime, let them wait and discuss the evacuation of Richmond."

The *Examiner* of the 7th says: "The lines around Richmond and Petersburg are yet without any incidents of hostility. It is stated that General Longstreet communicated with the enemy under a flag of truce, and that the object of the communication was to effect an arrangement for the return of deserters on both sides."

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

Raid Up The Rappahannock.

Fredericksburg Captured—95 *Tons of Tobacco Captured. Four Hundred Prisoners Taken. Railroad Buildings Destroyed. Valuable Prizes Seized.*

WASHINGTON, March 10.

The *Star* says:—On Monday last thirteen transports with troops from Fortress Monroe, accompanied by the gunboats Commodore Read and Yankee proceeded up the Rappahannock on a raid, the principal object being the capture of a large quantity of tobacco known to have been sent from Richmond to Fredericksburg to be smuggled into our lines.

On the way the expedition proceeded cautiously, and the gunboats scoured the river thoroughly for torpedoes. A schooner bound up with a cargo of whiskey and salt, was first captured by the Read, and the crew and cargo, were removed, and, the schooner blown up by the Read.

On arriving at Fredericksburg it was found to be garrisoned by a squad of rebels who however, offered no resistance.

A body of troops and sailors were landed, who succeded in capturing the tobacco.

It was manufactured tobacco, amounting to ninety-five tons, and is estimated to be worth three hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

The Railroad depot at Fredericksburg was destroyed; as well as considerable rolling stock. The railroad bridge in the rear of the city was also destroyed, and a detachment was sent out some distance on the road towards Richmond, destroying culverts, bridges, &c.

The country about Fredericksburg was scoured pretty effectually, and during the raid, over four hundred prisoners were taken.

An extensive contraband trade has been organized by the rebels on the Rappahannock, and this expedition was designed to break it up.

As the vessels passed down the river on their return, numbers of deserters came off from the shore; eight were from the 24th Virginia Cavalry.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of the blockade-running steamer Ruby, bound from Havana to St. Marks, Florida, with an assorted cargo.

She was captured on the 27th ult., at sea, by the United States steamer Proteus.

Southern Transportation in a bad Fix

Three thousand railroad locomotives and cars penned up at Charlotte, N. C.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, February 27.

There are about thirty-five miles of railroad stock, making nearly three thousand engines and cars belonging to every five foot guage in the Confederacy, accumulated about Charlotte, the guage changes there preventing them from going further.

Sherman's move will cause or has caused their destruction. All were heavily loaded with stores. For the want of wood and water at the different stations, they could not be moved between Chester and Charlotte.

The Southern Express Company saved all its valuables and papers from all places, which have been placed in safety.

The post office lost their mails everywhere. The express carried the only mail that was saved.

Some Yankees captured in South Carollina had settled as millers, carpenters, and farmers.

The fortifications around Augusta are being rapidly strengthened by a large force. No fears are entertained of a raid or demonstration in force for the future.

When our forces left Charleston on Thursday the bridge over the Ashley was burned.

Two regiments left behind were captured.

A large number of heavy guns were left in the enemy's hands undismantled.

The ammunition was cast into the harbor or destroyed.

The city has been garrisoned by negro troops

Seven-Thirty notes advanced five cents to-day, and are in demand.

Important from the South.

The Attempt to Dethrone Davis.—Bill to Arm the Slaves Passed.—The Aitack on Mobile.

Washington, March 11.—Richmond papers of Thursday and Friday are barren of news from Sherman.

They contain the account of the passage of the bill arming three hundred thousand slaves in the Senate by one majority—nine to eight.

The *Enquirer* is out in another editorial on Congress, and says Wigfall of Texas admits being engaged in a conspiracy to dethrone Davis, and claims that it is being done in a legal way. It says that Hunter is to succeed to the Presidency by legitimate process. It threatens them that if they are successful in this scheme that Lee will wrest the sceptre from the conspirators and proclaim himself dictator.

A large force was in front of Mobile on March 6, and threatened the capture of the city.

The tobacco being smuggled thro' our lines, and of the capture of which you had a special account yesterday, was in process of being smuggled into our lines in accordance with an arrangement made by the celebrated Peace Democrat, Singleton, of Illinois.

From Gen Sheridan.

Official information from Cumberland, Md., dated the 8th, states that Col. Thompson, of the st New Hampshire Cavalry, of General Sheridan's command, has just arrived at Winchester, with 40 officers and 1,300 onlisted men as prisoners, and 8 pieces of artillery captured and destroyed.

The principal battle was fought at Fishersville, five miles from Staunton.

Governor Vance's Appeal for Food for Lee's Army.

To the people of North Carolina—Fellow Citizens:—The necessities of our country, as represented by our Confederate authorities, impel me again to appeal to your generosity.

You are aware that in consequence of interruption to our railroad communications by recent movements of the enemy, the subsistence of Gen'l Lee's army has become greatly jeopardized. For at least a few months that army will have to rely for subsistence upon North Carolina and Virginia alone. I am informed by the Commissary Department that the usual methods of collecting supplies will be insufficient for the purpose.

In reference to this point I need only cite the authority of General Lee himself, who writes as follows in regard to a similar appeal to the people of Virginia:

"I cannot permit myself to doubt that the people will respond to it when they reflect upon the alternative presented to them. They have simply to choose whether they will contribute such commissary and quartermaster's stores as they can possibly spare to support an army which has already borne and done so much in their behalf, or, retaining their stores, maintain the enemy engaged in their subjugation.

"I am aware that a general obligation of this nature rests lightly on most men—each being disposed to leave its discharge to his neighbor; but I am confident that the citizens will appreciate their responsibility in the cause, and will not permit an army which, by God's blessing and their patriotic support, has hitherto resisted the efforts of our enemy, to suffer thro' their neglect."

It seems, therefore, that our all depends upon the voluntary action of the people of North Carolina and Virginia; and trusting that whatever we have to spare will be promptly and patriotically brought forward for the use of your country in her hour of trial, the following plan is submitted, which is being acted upon by the State of Virginia, with the best results. It is understood, also, that provisions will be received either as sales, loans, or donations:

1. Let every citizen who can, pledge himself to furnish the rations of one soldier for six months, without designating any particular soldier as the recipient of the contribution.

2. Let those thus pledging themselves furnish, say eighty pounds of bacon and one hundred and eighty pounds of flour, or their equivalent in beef or meal, to be delivered to the nearest commissary agent.

3. Let the donor bind himself to deliver one half of the amount above stated, viz: forty pounds of bacon and ninety pounds of flour (or its equivalent) immediately, and the remainder at the end of three months, unless he determine to adopt the better plan of advancing the whole amount pledged at once.

4. Let the pledge of each individual subscribing and furnishing the rations of one soldier for six months be made the basis of larger subscriptions. Those whose generosity and whose means will enable them to do so may obligate themselves to provide the rations of five, ten, or twenty, or any number of soldiers for six months, while even the poor, who could not afford to supply the rations of one man, may, combining, authorize one of their number to make the designated subscription of at least one ration for one man for six months.

To this effect I earnestly recommend that county and neighborhood meetings be immediately held in every portion of the State, at which subscriptions may be taken up, and that a committee of responsible and reliable gentlemen be appointed by such meetings to wait on those who do not attend and ascertain what can be raised at the earliest possible moment.

And rest assured that no patriot can better serve his country than in so doing. By this means every possible ounce of provisions which can be spared for the support of our army may be made available.

Should you not fellow-citizens, respond to this call, you may calculate not only upon seeing your sons in the army suffer and be defeated in the field for want of those supplies, but you will have the mortification to behold them appropriated to the support of the enemy who comes to destroy us. Advancing, as he does, through the interior of the land, without either water or railroad communications in his rear, he is now subsisting on the plunder and ruin of the people of South Carolina, and must necessarily do so when he enters our State. Be assured, therefore, that every pound of bacon or beef, and every bushel of meal which you withhold from your own army, is a certain contribution to the maintenance of that of the enemy. You have to choose, therefore, whether you will feed your sons, who are bleeding in our defense, or your ruthless enemy, who arms our slaves and lays waste our country.

To show you, my fellow-citizens, the earnest impression I have of the necessity of this action, and that I will call upon you to make no sacrifice which I will not share with you, I have tendered to the Commissary Department one-half of my entire year's supply, and expect to put my own family upon the limited rations allowed to our soldiers, regretting that I have so little to offer. That which is left me to subsist upon will be doubly sweet, because it will be the bread of honor and independence.

Confidently relying upon the generosity and patriotism of a people to whom I have often appealed, and never appealed in vain, I am, fellow-citizens, your obedient servant,

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor—
A. M. MCPHETEERS, Private Secretary.

Oil in Fulton County.

The Fulton Republican (Mc Connelsburg, Pa.,) of the 19th ult., says that within a few days, the oil fever in that region has assumed collossal proportions. From searches quietly made it has been discovered that coal-oil does exist to what extent has not been ascertained) in various parts of Fulton County, and already the representatives of an established Company are on the ground taking leases of the various tracts of land surrounding McConnelsburg. The "Eureka Oil Company," of Washington County, Pa., the same paper says, has obtained mining and boring leases of several hundred acres of oil land in the neighborhood of town. When Spring opens, prospecting begins.

The certainty that coal-oil also abounds in the neighborhood of Shirleysburg, is being ascertained. Several places are known where coal-oil exudes from the surface of the earth at certain seasons of the year, where coal is supposed to exist. Shirleysburg, too, may ere long become the centre and metropolis of an astounding oil region. Who knows? When Spring opens, explorations will be actively set on foot to find the hidden treasure. But little doubt exists that the effort will be successful. It is but the hand of enterprise and skill that is needed to bring forth from the bowels of the earth that which shall enrich all within our borders.

Then come along, Spring, make no delay. Come, that we may have our hills and valleys made to give up their longhoarded stores of hidden wealth. Come, that business may revive, or, starting anew, shed its benign and pristine rays upon our now slumbering populace.—*Shirleysburg Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Mch. 15

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$8,25@10,50
Common and Superfine	$0,75@9,25
Rye Flour	$4,72
Corn Meal	$ bl $8,00
Extra White Wheat	$2,50@2,85
Fair and Prime Red	$2,25@2,60
Rye	$1,60
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,69
Oats	98
Barley	$ bu $2,00
Cloverseed, $64 lbs	$15,00
Timothy	$5,50
Flaxseed	$2,75
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour $bbl	$12,00
Extra do $ cwt	6,00
White Wheat	2,20
Red Wheat	2,20
Rye	1,85
Corn	1,60
Oats	80
Cloverseed	10,00
Flaxseed	2,75
Dried Apples	2,25
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Lard	25
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	14

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

POULTON'S BILLIARDS SALOON
HARRISBURG.

The oldest Billiard Saloon, and one of the best regulated in the State, is Poulton's, situated in the rear of Brant's Hall, near Third street. Being in the business for over 30 years, he thoroughly understands the wants and desires of players. His room is the largest and best lighted in the city. The cues are always in the best order, and his tables cannot be excelled by any in the State.

He gives the business his direct superintendence, and can assure the public that they can find better satisfaction at his saloon than at any other in the city.

No liquor sold on the premises—every man to his own business.

March 15, 1865.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

WE ARE NOW SELLING GOODS
From 15 to 35 PER CT. LOWER!
CALL SOON!

LLOYD & HENRY.

Huntingdon, March 15, '65-3w.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and Chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the act of 14th of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Monday the 10th day of April next, (1865,):

1 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Daniel Selfridge, late of Jackson township deceased, set apart to his widow Matilda Selfridge.

2 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Samuel Booher, late of Cromwell township deceased, set apart to his widow Elizabeth Booher.

3 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Robert Giffin, late of Cromwell township deceased, set apart to his widow Nancy Giffin.

4 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Benjamin F. Houck, late of Shirley township deceased, set apart to his widow Mary B. Houck.

5 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of William C. Esterline, late of Porter township deceased, set apart to his widow Rebecca Esterline.

6 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Samuel Coen, deceased, set apart to his widow Mary Coen.

7 Inventory and appraisement of the Real estate of James Stewart, deceased, claimed by his widow Jane Stewart, under $300 law.

DANIEL WOMELSDORF,
Mar. 14, 1865. Register.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 10th day of April next, (1865,) to wit:

1 The Guardianship account of William Ker, guardian of Cornelia M. Ker and Ellen C. Ker, minor children of John Ker late of Walker township, deceased.

2 Administration account of David S. Ker, one of the Administrators *de bonis non* of the estate of the Honorable John Ker late of Walker township, deceased.

3 Final Administration account of Jonathan C. Reddy, Administrator of the estate of William Reddy late of Dublin township, deceased.

4 Trust account of Griffus Miller, Trustee appointed by the Orphans Court of the estate of Catharine Anderson, deceased.

5 Supplemental Administration account of John B. Given, Surviving Executor of Margaret Entrikin, dec'd.

6 Account of George P. Wakefield, guardian of Edward, Elia, Thomas, William W. and Geo. Withington minor children of John W. Withington, late of Shirleysburg, deceased. Final so far as the said William and Geo. W. are concerned

7 Account of William Vawn, Administrator of the estate of George Washington Vawn, late of Tell township, deceased.

8 Account of Richard D. Heck, guardian of Elizabeth Wharton, a minor child of Samuel N. Wharton deceased.

9 Account of Lewis Steever, Trustee appointed to sell the Real estate of Jacob Curfman, late of Cass township dec'd.

10 Guardianship account of Benjamin Greenland guardian of Amon W. Chilcote, minor son of Amon Chilcote, deceased. Said minor being now of age.

11 Administration account of Robert Cummins, Administrator of David Cummins, late of Jackson township, deceased.

12 Final Administration account of John M'Neal, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert McNeal, late of Clay township, deceased.

13 Final Administration account of James E. Glasgow, acting Administrator of Thomas Enyeart, late of Penn township, deceased.

14 Administration account of James Stewart, Administrator of the estate of John Stewart late of Barree township, deceased.

15 Account of James Cree, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Mathias late of Dublin township, deceased.

16 Account of John A. Wilson, and Ebenezer E. Magill, Executors of the last will and testament of Elizabeth J. Semple, late of Jackson township, deceased.

17 Administration account of David S. Ker, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry M. Ker, late of Walker township, deceased.

18 Administration account of David S. Ker, Administrator with the will annexed of Joshua W. Ker, late of Walker township, deceased,

19 The final Administration account of John Rung surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Alexander Steel late of West township deceased, with a distribution account attached to the same.

20 The accounts of Benjamin F. Patton Esq., guardian of Samuel Spanogle and Andrew Spanogle, minor children of Samuel Spanogle, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd, said minors being now of age.

21 The Trust account of Hon. Wm. B. Leas, Trustee appointed to make sale of the Real estate of John Shaver late of Shirley township, deceased.

22 Second account of John Scott, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of John P. Anderson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

23 Distribution account filed with the second Administration account of John Scott, Executor of the last will and testament of John P. Anderson, late of the Borough of Huntingdon deceased, and to be presented with the same for confirmation.

24 First and final account of John Scott; Testamentary guardian, and Trustee of William P. Anderson son of John P. Anderson deceased, who is now also deceased.

25 Administration account of William R. Thompson, Administrator of John Thompson, late of Jackson township, deceased.

26 The Administration account of James Magill and John Cummins, Administrators of the estate of James Magill, late of Jackson township, deceased.

27 Guardianship account of George Hallman, guardian of Miles Henderson a minor son of —— Henderson, late of West township dec'd, said minor now in his majority.

28 Administration account of Adam Hector, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John A. Logan, late of Clay township deceased.

29 Administration account of James White, Administrator of Henry Mullen, late of Carbon township, dec'd.

30 Account of Robert McBarney, Administrator of Stephen Curwin, late of Jackson township, deceased.

31 The Administration account of Andrew g. Neff, Administrator of Christian Shontz, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register's Office, Register.
Hunt., Mar: 14, 1865.

AT LLOYD & HENRY'S
IS THE PLACE
TO BUY GOODS AT THE LATE DECLINE.
GIVE US A TREAT.

mch8-3w LLOYD & HENRY.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

IF YOU WANT
NEW CHEAP & GOOD GOODS,
GO TO LLOYD & HENRY'S.

JUST RETURNED.—WE HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST, where we have bought
GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES,
AND WILL SELL THEM ACCORDINGLY.

LLOYD & HENRY.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction at the subscriber's residence in SHIRLEYSBURG
On Thursday, March 30, 1865,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz: Piano, Sofa, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Stoves and Kitchen articles, Crockery, &c.

Also—on the same day at the rooms of the Shirleysburg Seminary, various articles of Furniture and Apparatus, including a large and valuable collection of Minerals; Globes, Charts of Geology, Chemistry and Astronomy

Terms made known at sale.

mch8-3w J. B. KIDDER.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
No. 709 Chestnut Street, above Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Manager has the pleasure of announcing that this popular Hotel is now open for the reception of TRANSIENT GUESTS.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is presented to the public as being in every particular a hotel suited to their wants. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

March 8, '65-3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 431 MARKET Street, north side,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have now opened their usual handsome variety of

RIBBONS,	BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW &	FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' &	MISSES' HATS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,	

and all other articles required by the MILLINERY TRADE

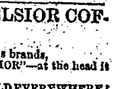
By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

☞ Particular attention paid to filling Orders.

March 8, '65-3m.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.
MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,
HUNTINGDON, PA.



THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with
HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES,
at reasonable rates, on short notice.

HENRY M'MANIGALL.

Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

BEST WHITE LEAD!
BEST ZINC!
PURE LIBERTY LEAD,

Unsurpassed for WHITENESS, FINE GLOSS, DURABILITY, FIRMNESS and EVENNESS of SURFACE.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD—Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—

Try it and you will have no other!

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Selected ZINC, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same,

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

WARRANTED to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—

Get the Best!

Manufactured at PENNSYLVANIA PAINT & COLOR WORKS. Orders executed promptly by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.

☞ Store & Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 8, '65-1y.

MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully announces to his patrons, and the public generally, that the first quarter of the Summer session of this Institution, will be open for instruction, APRIL 13th, 1865.

Whole expenses per quarter, or 11 weeks, in ordinary English, for Boarding, Room rent, and Tuition $40 00.

Students will be required to furnish their own sheets and pillow-slips.

For further information address, S. C. McCLAIN, Principal.

mch0-3t.

BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR COFFEE.

Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands,
Remember "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR"—at the head it stands.
True, it's not like others that are 'SOLD EVERYWHERE?'
A little stretch, we'll do know, good goods will easily bear.
(But a stretch like this—"sold everywhere"—is very apt to tear.)
Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation,
There's none like "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR" in this enlightened nation.
Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any Store
Possessing the same ingredients as 'Browning's Excelsior.'
Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade,
Who knows the articles from which "Browning's Excelsior's" made.
I'm told it's made from barley, rye, wheat, beans and peas;
Name a thousand other things—but the right one if you please.
But with the Coffee-men I will not hold contention
For the many, many things they say—too numerous to mention.
Whilst they're engaged in running round from store to store
To learn the current wholesale price of "Browning's Excelsior,"
Some who know my Coffee gives perfect satisfaction,
Have formed a plan by which they hope to cause a quick reaction.
The case—'tis with a few; no doubt 'twill be more—
To name their Coffee after mine, (Browning's) Excelsior.
Some say their's the only brand that will stand a ready test.
Now, try a little of them all—see which you like the best.
Never have I in your paper advertised before;
Nor would I now, or ever consent to publish more,
If like some used by "everybody," "sold everywhere," in "every store."
A trade like this I do not wish; the orders I could not fill;
The factory all Jersey's land would take—leave not a foot to till.
My trade is not so very large; still I think I have my share,
But, reader, you may rest assured, 'tis not "SOLD EVERYWHERE."

Manufactured and for Sale by the writer,
GEORGE L. BROWNING,
No. 20 Market Street, Camden, N. J.

This Coffee is not composed of poisonous drugs, it contains nothing deleterious; many persons use this Coffee that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but one and a half ounces to make a quart of good strong coffee, that being just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price.

RETAIL DEALERS may purchase it in less quantities than the gross at my prices from the Wholesale Grocers.

☞ Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers promptly attended to.

March 1, 1865-3m.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

STRAWBERRIES.

GREAT AGRICULTURIST.—It is claimed for this new seedling, that it is of unequaled size and productiveness, single plants producing as high as 204 berries, many of them weighing over an ounce each; of bright glossy crimson color, very firm, high flavored, and a first class market berry. For an account of its origin, introduction, purchased by us, character and productiveness of the plant, size and character of the fruit, and other information, see our Circular. We have bought of Mr. Judd his entire stock of plants for sale, and are now able to furnish them at the following prices:

1 plant	$ 75	50 plants	$ 15
2 plants	1 20	100 "	25
6 "	3 00	500 "	125
12 "	5 00	1000 "	200

Our stock of Strawberry Plants this season,—including Golden Seeded (the best early), Russell and Fillmore (both of wonderful size and productiveness), French's Seedling, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany, and all other desirable kinds,—is the largest and best we have ever offered.

Strawberry Plants by Mail.

We will send, safely packed and post-paid,

For $1, 1 Agriculturist, 8 Golden Seeded.
For $2, 2 Agriculturist, 10 Golden Seeded, 12 Russell.
For $3, 3 Agriculturist, 10 Golden Seeded, 12 Russel 12 Fillmore.
For $5, 6 Agriculturist, 12 Golden Seeded, 12 Russell 12 Fillmore, 12 French's Seedling, 6 Kilsey's Goliah.
For $10, 12 Agriculturist, 24 Golden Seeded, 24 Russell, 24 Fillmore, 24 French's Seedling, 12 Kilsey's Goliah, 12 Lenning's White.

For description of above, and many other kinds,—our select lists, mode of culture, prices, &c., see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GRAPES.

Our vines are grown in the open air, from the best of bearing wood taken from our own vineyards, and are greatly superior to those grown under glass, with their roots cramped in pots. They are healthy and vigorous, have remarkably good roots, and give entire satisfaction in their growth when planted, which is the true test of a good vine. We offer in large quantity the following:

Concord,	*Diana,*	*Elsingering,*
Delaware,	*Union Village,*	*Herbemont,*
Hartford,	*Maxatawny,*	*Allen's Hybrid,*
Creveling,	*Taylor,*	*Rebecca,*
ADIRONDAC,	IONA,	ISRAELLA,

And all other desirable kinds.

RASPBERRIES.

Our collection is unsurpassed, if equaled anywhere, and includes:

Hornet, the largest of all, and of great excellence.
Pilate, very early and valuable.
Imperial, very productive and fine.
Seichelle, very beautiful and good.
Jouet, very beautiful and good.
Brinckle's Orange, finest flavor.
Franconia, one of the very best.
Improved Black Cap, hardy and very profitable.
Philadelphia.
Allen's Hardy, &c.

BLACKBERRIES.

New Rochelle, Dorchester and Newman, in any quantity

CURRANTS.

We have taken special pains to collect the best varieties of Currants, and have a very large supply of
Cherry, largest and best for Jelly.
White Grape, best white, very fine.
Victoria, productive and latest.
Short Bunch Red, productive and very good.
Versaillaise, very large and best quality.

Gooseberries, Asparagus, and Linnæus Rhubarb, &c.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE ENCLOSING STAMP, AT OUR

Seed Store

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, March 15, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Those of our subscribers receiving bills will please give them *immediate* attention. Our terms are now advance payments—our friends will remember this. Those receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Scratchings.

—Captain Lloyd says that any man volunteering after he has been drafted, will be considered a *deserter*, and treated as such.

—Lieut. Geo. C. Wilson, for several months a prisoner in the hands of "our Southern brethren," has had the good luck of getting home again, looking right well.

—The boys have resumed their accustomed sport for this season—playing marbles. At almost every corner can be heard the expressions made use of by them at this game, and they are strange enough.

—"A lady" of West could have her letter published if she would give us her name. Some of the ladies named might take offence, and we are not willing to take the responsibility.

—The petroleum recently discovered in Somerset county is proved upon analysis to be of superior quality.—Who knows but the oil yet to be discovered in this county may be still better.

—A religious revival has been and is still in progress in the Lutheran church of this place. Great interest and gratifying success is manifested in the nightly meetings.

—To-morrow (Wednesday) is the day when the period of volunteer enlistment expires. As the war fever has about "played" in this district, the draft is inevitable.

—In our last number we published the names of the teachers elected for the coming term, which term commences on Monday, the 3d day of April next. The juveniles have thus almost a month's vacation for the present.

—We have been asked whether the warm weather would bring the "cops" around again. As to snakes themselves we think it may, but the late triumphs of our cause may tend to keep the other man-snakes quiet. We can hear from them in the times of defeat and gloom.

—It may, probably, not be generally known that on wine made of grapes a duty of five cents per gallon must be paid. The penalty for selling or offering for sale wine thus made, whereon the duty has not been paid, is one hundred dollars fine, and imprisonment.

—In another place will be found a muster roll of Co. C, 195th P. V. It will thus be seen that old Huntingdon is honored by its soldiers being in the color company of the regiment. The colors are in good hands; Huntingdon will not prove recreant. We published the names of the field officers of the Regiment in a late number.

—David Over, Esq., latterly editor of the Bedford *Patriot*, has purchased the Lewistown *Gazette* office for the sum of $2,000. Mr. George Frysinger, editor, and proprietor of the latter establishment retires from his capacity, having performed his labors satisfactorily, and securing for his paper a notable reputation. Mr. O. has our best wishes for success in this undertaking.

—Since the maple sugar-making season has arrived, we suppose our farmers will seize "time by the forelock," and commence early. There are good prospects for an abundant supply of sugar and molasses; the latter product, we learn, was extensively manufactured in this and neighboring counties last year, and greatly to the profit of the manufacturers. The molasses is preferred to that sold in stores.

—One of our enterprising capitalists we learn has made an extensive oil "rise" of a $10,000 "strike." Such figures so rapidly accumulated lead others to think that there must be *something* in oil speculations. "All is not gold that glitters," neither is all oil that flows, and no doubt the gentleman in question had many a "rub" and many a "bore" before the sum was realized. We bid him further success, and hope that his endeavors will soon be turned nearer home, upon our own oil, under our own soil.

—On the afternoon of Sunday last, the emigrant train brought to this place from Harrisburg the company lately recruited principally from Penn and Walker townships, this county.—The train stopped at the station about five minutes for the purpose of allowing the soldiers' friends (who had arrived in town during the day) to be[illegible] their parting gifts and farewell [illegible]gs. The boys were cheerful, and all looked the perfect image of [illegible]od soldiers, they being dressed in uniforms. We understand they are on their way to join the 78th Penna Regiment, which regiment is at or near Mobile, Ala. We expect to receive a roll of the company for publication in a few days.

—We have seen a few of our soldier boys from this place and vicinity who have returned from captivity in southern pens. One of them, Burns Coder, who was paroled, has returned home in this place. He states that he was captured at the battle of the Wilderness, and has been confined at Andersonville, Ga., for seven months. His daily rations consisted of a pint of corn meal, and some water. This, of course, lessened his weight considerably, though he is now regaining it rapidly. He says that the representations of the newspapers in regard to the treatment of our men in the rebel pens do not convey the full idea of our soldiers' condition. Coder has received his discharge, having served his country (together with the rebels by compulsion,) for three years.

An Outrage.

Two weeks ago, the *Monitor* published an article under the head of "A 'Loyal' Outrage," in which the editor done some of the parties taking part in the affair great injustice. We give the following statement, by an eye-witness, as the truth:

On Monday, the 20th ult., two drunken men who called themselves soldiers, went to Wilsonstown, West tp., in the hack from Petersburg. They went into the hotel at the former place, called for whiskey, and after drinking offered bogus money for pay to the barkeeper and also to Lewis Helfright, the hackdriver. Both, of course, refused to take it, whereupon they told them to "go to h—l for their pay," and gave them nothing.

About the same time Jno. B. Frazier came to the hotel in a one-horse sled and tied his horse to a hitching post; these soldiers came out and loosed the horse with the intention of driving off. Mr. F. tied him again, and again they untied him, at the same time drawing a revolver and threatening to blow him through if he further resisted. After this occurred they told him they came to arrest him as a deserter, and that they would compel him to haul them wherever they wished to go. Without telling him where they were going they started towards Neff's Mill, (Mooresville); when on the road they asked Mr. F whether there were any more men in the neighborhood who had been drafted. Mr. John Miller, who was near them in a sleigh on his way home from Petersburg, was pointed out as being one. Miller, Frazier, drunken soldiers, and all, stopped at the store at Mooresville. Miller, in the meantime, learning that Frazier was in their custody, he told them to release him, (Frazier,) as he was a responsible and civil man—had been drafted but was honorably discharged, and was no deserter. They then at once asked Miller whether he was not a conscript, when he answered that it was none of their business. They then pitched at him and attempted to tie him and take him to Frazier's sled; in this they failed—Miller got loose and ran into the store very much excited and asked for a pistol or gun. He then went out and the ruffians again took hold of him. Mr. D. J. Walker, who was near, stepped in and tried to persuade them to desist, as they certainly had no right to arrest those men. They at once dropped Miller and caught hold of Walker, and were about to drag him to the sled, when Henry Neff came up and interfered in the citizens' behalf, asking them what authority they had to arrest those men, for he knew them both to have been discharged more than two months before, and that he was certain they had never been sent to take them.—They then let Walker go and made at Neff most furiously and attempted to tie him. He broke loose from them and looked round for a stone, but seeing none he asked for a hatchet; he then told Frazier he was a fool if he went further with them, for they were nothing but a pair of drunken bullies acting with no authority from any one. They then turned their attention to Frazier,—had a pistol and fired it off, to frighten the crowd, as was supposed, into submission. In a short time they again approached Neff and asked him if he had asked for a hatchet to use upon them; Neff replied that he had, and that he should have split them through if he had got it. Upon receiving this answer they attacked Neff more furiously than before, flourishing their pistol, and making some passes at him with their fists. Neff again got loose, ran into the store and seized a hatchet and told them the first one that took hold of him again was a dead man, if he could kill him. The cowards drew their pistols but stood at a respectful distance, and finally left the house.

While this was going on, Miller went to a house near by and asked for a gun; not being able to get one he went up to his own house and looked for his discharge papers, thinking that he might in this way get rid of his troublesome companions. He discovered, however, that he had sent them to Hollidaysburg previously, and of course could not show them. His pursuers soon followed him, went to his house and compelled him to go with them to Petersburg. He went in his own sleigh as before; his wife went with him, and had a cowhide for the villains' backs. Miller told them if they would lay down their firearms he would "lick" them both before they would start.

They all went to Petersburg, where Dr. Orlady stated to Miller's (black) guards that he knew him to have been discharged on account of physical disability; so they released him. Mr. John Dopp, ticket agent at Petersburg, examined Mr. Frazier's papers and pronounced them genuine, but the fellows insisted it was "d—d forgery," and held on to him. We understand when they reached Tyrone they had got sober, and then agreed that Frazier's papers were all right, and wanted him to go back. He refused, and made them go with him to Hollidaysburg.

To sum up all—These "guards" were a rough pair, evidently bent on mischief—perhaps to make a little money. They met on their way up from Petersburg, John Arman, with a sled load of wheat; they stopped him and told him he must turn round and take them up the valley; he gave them a short answer, when they reached into their pockets for a pistol and swore they had arms; he swore he had arms, too; they then told him he might go. He said he guessed so, too, for if he got at them he would "tan their hides like h—l."

When they were on their way down in the evening they met a man who said something to them that seemed to offend their dignity; they jumped out of their sled with pistol in hand and tried to catch him, but he got out of their reach.

We would add, further, that Capt. Lloyd, upon being informed of those soldiers' misconduct, ordered their arrest immediately. He was very sorry that the affair had taken place, and would do his utmost to prevent it being repeated. He said they had no business in that neighborhood, and were entirely outside of their bounds of operation.

Muster Roll of Taylor Guards.

COMPANY C, 195TH REGT. PENNA. VOL'S.

Captain Wm. F. Johnston,
1st Lieut. Thos. S. Johnston,
2d Lieut. Alfred Tyhurst.
1st Sergt. Henry A. Hoffman,
2d Sergt. Russell Henry,
3d Sergt. H. C. Carmon,
4th Sergt. John Oneil,
5th Sergt. David Hanley.

1st Corporal, Augustus R. Deal,
2d " George F. Kurtz,
3d " James Sturtzman,
4th " James E. Thompson,
5th " William Bricker,
6th " Clifford Grafius,
7th " Thomas McBreen,
8th " James Hight.

MUSICIANS.

J. H. Westbrook, J. E. Skees.

PRIVATES.

Africa, Henry L	Houston, William
Ayres, Robert H	Itinger, Stephen
Amey, Thomas	Johnson, George
Burke, John S	Jones, William W
Brumbaugh, D W	Kauffman, Benj.
Barrick, William	Koplan, William
Bricker, Geo. H	Kauffman, Joseph
Bulger, Zacharia	Long, Henry C
Butler, John C	Long, Thomas
Barr, Joseph	Leabhart, Wm. G
Barr, William M	Lang, Silas
Cunningham, J M	Morningstar, John
Coudron, Jacob	McCloskey, D A
Conrad, Samuel	Malone, James G
Diamond, Henry	Malzie, Valentine
Dickson, Edward	Morgan, William
Decker, Marshall	Moore, Samuel T
Denny, Daniel	McDonald, Alfred
Dixon, David C	Nail, John V.
Dixon, James M	O'Donnell, Wm. H
Dixon, Thomas P	Pope, David
Eaton, Bird C	Rupert, William
Echelberger, M	Rosensteel, John J
Fester, William	Rupp, William
Gates, Wm. 1st	Riley, Charles M
Gates, Wm. 2d	Simpson, Thos. M
Gates, Thomas	Swoope, George
Grazier, Abednigo	Shives, Thomas M
Gilespie, Andrew	Strickler, Henry D
Grady, Thomas D	Snyder, Peter
Hicks, William	Stoufer, Henry
Houck, John	Stuart, Aaron R
Hoffman, John	Shriner, John
Hazzard, John	States, Benjamin F
Hood, Lewis	Swivell, John
Hurl, James M	Skelly, William
Hollingshead, W	Vanolman, Joseph
Howell, Thomas	Westbrook, Joseph
Henderson, W J	Wirt, Joremiah
Hale, Elijah	Wirt, William
Hanley, Jacob	Wier, Lewis

Important Internal Revenue Decisions.

By decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the receipt given to a sheriff by a plaintiff or his attorney, for money collected upon a judgment is subject to stamp duty where the amount of such receipts is for a sum exceeding twenty dollars.—Such receipt cannot be held to be exempt under the provisions of the statute exempting receipts given for the satisfaction of any mortgage, judgment or decree of court; but a receipt given by the sheriff to that defendant, upon payment or satisfaction of the judgment on the return of the sheriff upon the order of execution, can be regarded as exempt from stamp duty.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision: A bond given to procure an appeal is exempt from stamp duty as a bond, it being given in a legal proceeding; when however, such bond is the process by which the case is transferred from an inferior to a superior court, it is subject to stamp duty of fifty cents as an appeal. An alias summons is not an original process, but an interlocutory once issued in a suit which has been commenced and is standing upon the docket of the court, and in such cases, the original summons having been duly stamped, such alias summons would be exempt from stamp duty.

Found,

A brass key, in the post-office. The owner can receive the same by calling at this office.

Appointments of the East Baltimore Conference for 1865.

The following appointments have been made with respect to preachers in this district:

JUNIATA DISTRICT.

T. Barnhart, P. E.
Hollidaysburg—T. Daugherty.
Altoona—W. R. Mills.
Woodberry—James M. Clark; A. W. Decker.
Schellsburg—James H. McGarrah.
Bedford—W. M. Showalter.
Bloody Run—J. B. Polsgrove, one to be supplied.
Rainsburg—J. W. Leckie.
McConnellsburg—A. E. Taylor, T. Greenly.
Shirleysburg—D. A. Isenburg, D. B. McClosky.
Cassville—J. Guss, J. A. McKindless.
McVeytown—Wm. Gwyn.
Lewistown Station—Wilfred Downs.
Lewistown Circuit—M. L. Smith.
Milroy—J. F. Brown, one to be supplied.
Manor Hill—J. Anderson, Oliver M. Stewart.
Petersburg—A. W. Gibson.
Williamsburg—J. A. Dixon.
Birmingham—J. Moorhead, M. C. Britain.
Huntingdon—Job A. Price.
Saxton—James C. Clarke, S. A. Creveling.
W. A. Houck, U. S. Chaplain, and a member of the Hollidaysburg Quarterly Meeting Conference.
A. R. Miller, U. S. Chaplain, and a member of the McVeytown Quarterly Conference.

The following are the names of those who have preached at this place and where they are now stationed:

D. Shoaff at Hereford, in Baltimore district. James Brads, Duncannon; A. M. Barnits, Danville, Northumberland district; J. C. Heagey, Jeansville, Northumberland district; R. W. Black, Jersey Shore, Bellefonte district.

Plundering Cars.

A young man named Bishop Cozzens, arrested at Altoona for stealing from Pennsylvania railroad cars, has confessed his guilt, and implicated an entire family named Burkholder. Their house, situated some distance below the town, was visited, and a large quantity of dry goods, groceries, &c., to the amount of $5,000 to $6,000, found secreted in the house, barn, and other out buildings. Burkholder, his four sons and two daughters were arrested and gave bail for their appearance. Cozzens is a step son to a son-in-law of Burkholder, and the robbery seems to have been quite a family affair, as another son-in-law named Hawke, was subsequently arrested, and another lot of goods found in his house. It seems that Cozzens, who had been in the employ of the railroad company, had by some means obtained possession of a car key, by which access was had to freight cars standing upon the siding, and the most valuable goods removed. They were first taken to the house of the son-in-law, in the borough, and removed thence to Burkholder's by sleds and other conveyances. Several wagon loads of goods, of every description, have been recovered, worth at least $15,000. Suspicion was first directed to the parties arrested by the fact that they had been trading in groceries and other goods.

DYSPEPSIA.—What every body says must be true. We have heard Dr. Strickland's Tonic spoken of so frequently by those who have been benefitted by it, that at *least we are compelled to make it known* to the public that we really believe it effects a cure in every case; therefore, we say to those who are suffering with Dyspepsia or Nervous Debility, to go to their Druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Strickland's Tonic.

MARRIED,

On March 1st, 1865, at the Farmer's Hotel, Huntingdon, by Rev. G. W. Zahnizer, John Kneydig, of Maryland, to Caroline Brumbaugh, of Bedford county, Penna.

On the eve of March 6, 1865, by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. C. James McDivitt, to Miss Rachel J. Sprankle, both of Porter township.

On the 9th of March, 1865, by the same, Mr. Francis S. Bivens, to Miss Lizzet Fegley, both of Markelsburg.

On the 14th February, 1865, by the same, Mr. William Van Tine, to Miss Amanda J. Magee.

At residence of bride's parents in Jackson tp., March 9, 1865 by Rev. M. L. Smith, Mr. Jas H. Ewing of Huntington, Indiana, to Miss Maggie W. Jackson.

DIED,

Died at her grandmother's in Scottsville, Huntingdon county, of inflammation of the brain, Sarah Lelie Bence, aged 21 months, youngest daughter of P. H. and M. J. Bence.

The deceased was a loving and interesting child though much afflicted,

"But earth and time were stained with sin;
Her spirit sought a purer home,
Apart from sorrow, toil and pain,
In immortality to bloom."

After an illness of some two weeks she passed from earth, not only to enjoy the society of a mother, who only 16 months preceded her, but the love of him who took little children in his arms and blessed them, and said "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

We pray that the comforter may ever abide with the grandmother and the father that it is now on the field a soldier for his country; and while the Lord has seen proper in his wise and righteous providence, to take away from them in the short space of 16 months the former's husband, and the latter's wife and daughter, yet they sorrow not as those that have no hope. O, then, may they be taught by this bereavement, to give the greater heed to the words of our Master, "Be ye therefore ready also, for the Son of Man cometh at an hour when ye think not;" so that when death shall be swallowed up in victory, they may meet these loved ones that have gone before, and forever enjoy communion with them, where Jesus their Saviour is. C. R. M.

Saltillo, March 8, 1865.

Borough Election.

There will be an election for the following officers in this borough on Friday next, March 17th. We trust that capable and honorable men will be elected to fill the respective offices:

1 Judge of Elections.
2 Inspectors of Elections.
2 School Directors.
2 Justices of the Peace.
1 Assessor.
1 Constable.

A Present.

We are under many obligations to Mr. S. B. Chaney, for a box of prime cigars. It will be remembered that Mr. C is the clever and accommodating salesman in the wholesale store of R. Cunningham & Co., and all who desire purchasing Goods from an agreeable gentleman will pleased call at the store of the above firm on Railroad street, near the H. & B. T. depot.

The Poulton Billiard Saloon, Harrisb'g.

Billiard players visiting Harrisburg will find the old establishment which has been in successful operation since 1836, one of the best regulated saloons in the city. Every comfort is provided for visitors, and the extensive patronage enjoyed by the proprietor is an evidence that he knows how to conduct the establishment acceptably. Attention is invited to the advertisement, by which it will be seen that no liquor is sold on the premises.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.

We extract the following from the annual report of this company for last year. It will be of interest to our readers who desire to know what the Railroad does in one year, and for other information which it gives.

Stock and Debt.

Capital stock as authorized by law, $800,000, and preferred stock $300,000. Amount of stock subscribed, 12,358 shares, and 3,815 shares preferred.—Amount paid in as by last report (for 1863,) $161,495 03 common, and $160,850 preferred. Total amount now paid in of capital stock, $494,633 03 common, and $190,750 preferred. Funded debt as per last report, $1,325,992 50; total amount now of funded debt, $1,384,427 50. Floating debt, as by last report, $223,090; the amount now of floating debt, $268,280 72: total amount now of floating and funded debt, $1,651,708 22. Average rate per cent. per annum of interest on funded debt—7 per cent on bonds and 6 per cent. on funded coupons. Date and rate per cent. per annum of dividend, 3½ per cent. for six months, July 1864, on preferred stock. Number of shares of stock, 12,358 common, 3,857 preferred. Par value of each share, $50. Amount of capital on which the respective dividends were declared, $190,750.

Cost of Road and Equipment.

Cost of construction and equipment of Road, by last report, $1,927,246 26; by present report, $2,012,243.

Characteristics of Road.

Length of main line of road, from Huntingdon to Mount Dallas, including Bedford railroad, 43½ miles. All the road laid; no double track of road; length of sidings, 11 miles; gauge of road, 4 feet, 8½ inches; weight of rail per yard on main track, 45, 56 and 60 lbs. Branch roads owned by the company and their length, viz: Shoup's Run, 9½ miles; Six Mile Run, 4½ miles, and Sandy Run, 1 mile. No roads worked or leased by the company.—Number of engine houses and shops: 1 machine shop, 3 engine houses and 1 carpenter shop. The company has 15 engines; 2 first class passenger cars (average cost of each $1,800;) 2 mail, baggage and express cars, (average cost of each $1,250;) 6 freight cars, (average cost of each $500;) (the above cars rate as eight-wheel cars;) 120 coal cars, rated as four-wheel cars, (average cost of each $185.) No iron bridges; 43 wooden bridges; no stone bridges. Number of railroads crossed at grade, none. There are 13 depots on main road, and 8 wood and water stations. No tunnels. Track is laid on white oak cross ties, with stone ballast.

Doings of the year in Transportation.

Number of miles run by passenger trains, 34,976; by freight and coal trains, 270,767. Number of through passengers for the year on main road, 22,881. Number of passengers (all classes) carried in cars, 47,761. Number of tons of 2,000 pounds of through freight, for the year on main road, 10,913. Gross amount of tonnage for the year, 338,297. Average rate of speed adopted by ordinary passenger trains, including stops, (miles per hour,) 18; freight trains, 10. Average weight in tons of passenger trains, exclusive of passengers and baggage 39 ton; freight trains exclusive of freight, 154 tons.

Amount of Freight.

Amount of freight, specifying the quantity in tons: Bituminous coal, 332,029; pig iron, 1,004; railroad iron, 460; other iron or castings, 18; lime and limestone, 10; agricultural products, 413; merchandise, 4,826; manufactures, 587; live stock, 59; lumber, 4,379; other articles, 193.

Rate of Fare for Passengers per Mile.

For first class through passengers, 3 cents; for first class way passengers, 3½ cents.

Receipts on Construction and Equipment Account.

Sale of Bonds, $16,500 00.

Receipts.

From passengers,	$ 29,115 92
freight,	295,972 47
mail transportation and express,	2,110 09
interest,	1,005 35
miscellaneous,	7,076 51

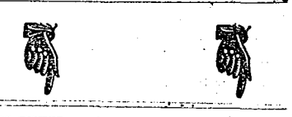
Summary of Payments.

For construction and equipment,	$ 20,610 00
maintaining and operating the road,	191,808 59
dividends,	4,189 50
interest, including coupons,	143,167 38
State tax on capital stock and tonnage	1,064 63
United States tax,	2,849 47

Fresh Garden & Flower Seeds,

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A, Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1867.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated in Philadelphia, 1794.

CASH CAPITAL $1,715,171,71.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Prest.

CHARLES PLATT, Secy.

J. A. RANKIN, Rock Springs, Centre county, Pa., Local Agent for part of Centre county, also for parts of Huntingdon and Blair counties.

Feb. 21, '65-6m.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. *CHARTER PERPETUAL.*

The oldest Company in the U. S.

- ASSETS, $1,715,000.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Prest.

CHARLES PLATT, Secy.

The undersigned agent for the above well known and reliable Company, will make insurance against loss by fire for any period—from one month to perpetual.

G. BARTON ARMITAGE, Agent.

Feb. 22, 65-3m. Huntingdon.

INSURE YOUR LIFE.

In the Penn Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Capital $1,485,685 32.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1849, $752,987.00.

LOSSES PAID IN 1864, $72,660.00.

The Only True Mutual Company in the State. All the Profits Divided Among the Policy Holders Every Year.

DIVIDEND FOR 1864, FIFTY per cent.

It is within the power of EVERY MAN to make a certain provision for his family by the payment of a small amount annually. Why then run the risk of having those who are nearest and dearest to you, thrown upon the cold charities of the world, when you can prevent it by making so small a sacrifice now? None are so poor as to be debarred from the benefits of life insurance, and few so rich that they may not with advantage use the system for their benefit. Remember the injunction of the Apostle, "If a man provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an Infidel." For information apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER, Agent.

Huntingdon, Feb. 21, '65-3t.

THE EYE AND EAR.

TO THE PEOPLE.

NOW READY, A Work by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, of No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, entitled

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE

On the following diseases: Eye and Ear diseases, Throat diseases in general; Clergymen's and Public Speakers' Sore Throat; diseases of the Air Passages, (Laryngitis, Bronchitis,) ASTHMA and CATARRH.

This Book is to be had at No. 606 CHESTNUT Street Philada., and of all Booksellers. Price $1. And from the author, Dr. Von Moschzisker, who can be consulted on all these maladies, and all Nervous Affections, which he treats with the surest success. Office, No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. feb8-3m

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

PRICE 20 CENTS.

CONTENTS.

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT:
Eclipses, &c., for 1865.
Difference of Time at hundred places
New and Valuable Tide Table.
Places of the Principal Fixed Stars.
Calendars—Rising and Setting of Sun, Moon, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:
United States Government, Ministers, &c.
Senators and Representatives of XXXVIIIth Congress.
XXXIXth Congress, so far as chosen.
Laws passed at the last Session of Congress.
Public Resolutions and Proclamations.
Party Platforms of 1864 (Baltimore and Chicago.)
The Rebel Government, Congressmen, &c.
Slaveholders' Rebellion, or Chronicle of War Events.
Native States of the American born People.
Election Returns, for President, Governors, Congressmen in 1864, compared with the Presidential Vote in 1860.
State Capitals, Governors, Salaries, Time Legislatures meet, Time of State Elections.
Territorial Capitals and Governors.
Popular Vote by States for 1856, 1860 and 1864.
Vote of 1860 elaborately analyzed and compared, by Population, Free and Slave, with percentage, &

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN,

Nov. 23, '64.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
RACHEL MAGUIRE.

aprl19,1864-tf.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.

Look to Your Interest.

THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD TOBACCO AND SEGARS CHEAP, IS AT

D. H. Kooker's New Wholesale and Retail Store,

four doors below Dean's Hotel. All Dealers in segars will find it to their interest to examine before purchasing elsewhere. All segars are my own manufacturing.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865-3m.*

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Jan. 9, 1865.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

I. K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry, PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware constantly on hand, *SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS*

Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. mar'65

BOOKS

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—o—

Annals of the Army of the Cumberland.
Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Battle of Gettysburg.
Pictorial History of the Wars of the U. S.
Washington and his Generals.
Kane's Arctic Explorations, 2 volumes.
Webber's Wild Scenes and Wild Hunters.
Field's Scrap Book.
O'Neill's *Glimpses of Animated Nature.*
Parley's Columbus, Washington & Franklin.
Selections in Poetry, by Epes Sargent.
Indians of North America, by S. G. Drake.
Parley's Four Quarters of the World.
Mirror of Nature, by W. H. Furness.
Butler's Ethical Discourses.
Flowers of Elocution, by Car'line Lee Hentz
Handbook Family Knowledge for the People
Sermons of Calvin and Luther.
Partons Life of Andrew Jackson, 3 volumes.
General Butler in New Orleans, by Parton.
Jackson and New Orleans, by Alex. Walker.
Irving's Life of Washington, 5 volumes.
Life of John Fitch, by Thompson Westcott.
Smucker's Life & Times of Alex. Hamilton.
Taylor's Life and Travels of Von Humboldt.
Life and Speeches of Senator Douglas.
The Mountain, by Dr. R. M. S. Jackson.
Opportunities for Industry and Capital, or 1000 Chances to Make Money.
Froedley's Practical Treatise on Business.
Sinding's History of Scandinavia.
Walker's Rhyming Dictionary.
Good's Book of Nature.
Ovid, [literally translated,] by H. T. Riley.
Beauties and Achievements of the Blind.
Stewart's Freemason's Manual.
Webb's " Monitor.
Davis' " "
Cross' Masonic Chart.
Shakspeare's Complete Works.
What Can Woman Do, by T. S. Arthur.
The Withered Heart, do.
The Two Sisters, by Mrs. Emma Southworth
The Deserted Wife, do.
Pencil Sketches, by Miss Leslie.
The Lawyer's Story, by J. A. Maitland.
Diary of an Old Doctor, do.
The Wanderer, do.
Adam Bede, by George Elliot.
Courtship and Matrimony, by Robert Morris
Parisian Pickings, by Julie De Marguerittes
Richard Penn Smith's Miscellaneous Works
Horse Shoe Robinson, by J. P. Kennedy.
Father and Daughter, by Fredrika Bremer.
Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann Stephens
Mary Derwent, do.
Peculiar, by Epes Sargent.
Quaker Soldier, or British in Philadelphia.
Anecdotes of Love, by Lola Montez.
Age of Chivalry, by Thomas Bulfinch.
Tale of a Tub, &c., &c., by Dean Swift.
The Initials, a Story of Modern Life.
The Methodist, by Miriam Fletcher, 2 vols.
The World's Laconics; or Best Thoughts of Best Authors, in Prose and Poetry.
Robert Houdin, the Magician, by Mackenzie
Skirmishing, a Novel.
Letters to Young Ladies, by Rev. J. Bennett
Ladies' Guide to Perfect Gentility.
Dime Book of Etiquette.
The Reason Why—Natural History.
Daring and Suffering, by Lieut. Pittenger.
Titcomb's Letters to Young Folks.
" Lessons in Life.
" Letters to the Joneses.
" Gold Foil.
" Bitter Sweet.
Les Miserables, by Victor Hugo.
The Trial, or More Links of the Daisy Chain
Book of Nonsense, by Edward Lear.
Nasby Papers, [Comico-Politico-Religico.]
How to do Business, a Manual of Practical Affairs.
The Ladies' Work-Table Book.
Zulu Land, by Rev. Lewis Grout.
Clarke's Commentaries on New Testament.
Dutch and English Testament.
Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress.
" Holy War.
The Three Mrs. Judson's and other Daughters of the Cross, by Rev. D. Eddy.
Strickland's Life of Jacob Gruber.
Shadow on the Hearth, by Rev. N. Rice.
Defence of Armageddon, by F. E. Pitts.
The Great Consummation, by Cummings.
Louis Napoleon and the Battle of Armageddon, by Rev. M. Baxter.
Condensed Concordance to the Scriptures.
Thoughts of Favored Hours, by J. Copely.
Cobbet's 13 Sermons on Great Sins.
Headley's Sacred Plains.
McIlvaine's Evidences of Christianity.
The Crisis, or the Enemies of America Unmasked, by J. W. Laurens.
Slavery Viewed from the Bible Stand-Point, by Rev. J. M. Adair.
Union Bible Dictionary.
The Broken Bud, or the Reminiscences of a Bereaved Mother.
Bomberger on Infant Salvation and Baptism.
The Death of Little Children, by S. Prime.
The Morning of Life.
The Faded Hope, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
The Guardian Angels, or Friends in Heaven, by Mrs. Sarah Gould.
The Daughter of Affliction, a memoir of the Protracted Sufferings and Religious Experience of Miss Mary Rankin.
Barnes' Family Prayers.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Fleetwood's Life of Christ.
Shelley's Poetical Works.
Pope's do.
Affection's Gift for the Loving and the Loved, by J. Cole Hagen.
The Future of Nations, by Louis Kossuth.
The New Fortune Teller, or the Poetical Fate Book.
Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million.
The Philadelphia Housewife, or Family Receipt Book.
Soyer's Standard Cookery.
Miss Acton's Modern Cookery.
Dime Cook and Recipe Books.
Household Economy, by M. G. St. Jean.
The Family Doctor, by Prof. Taylor, M. D.
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America.
The Farm; Manual of Practical Agriculture
The Garden, do do Horticulture
The Barnyard, a Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry.
The Farmer's New and Universal Handbook
A Method of Increasing the Yield of the Milch-Cow, by John Nefften.
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.
" " Doctor.
The Horse and His Diseases, by Jennings.
Rarey's Practice of Horse Taming.
Both Sides of the Grape Question.
Mysteries of Bee-Keeping, by M. Quinby.
Economic Cottage Builder, by C. P. Dwyer.
Bannan's Wages and Labor Calculator.
Scribner's Ready Reckoner and Log Book, for Lumber Merchants, Ship Builders and Boat Builders.
Scribner's Assistant for Farmers, Millers, Produce Dealers and Mechanics.
Rohrer's Practical Calculator.
Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book, by Chas. H. Haswell.
Arrowsmith's Paper Hanger's Companion.
The Company Clerk, by Capt. A. V. Kautz.
United States Army Regulations.
Infantry and Cavalry Tactics.
Tax Law and Stamp Duty Cards.
Pocket Maps of United States, Pennsylvania, and the Western States.
Mitchell's New Traveller's Guide through the United States and Canadas.
Constitution of the United States.
Freedley's Legal Adviser.
Everybody's Lawyer, by Frank Crosby.
Book of Drawing-Room Plays, by S. Steele.
The Sociable, or 1001 Home Amusements.
Hoyle's Games: Chess, Backgammon, &c.
Checker's Simplified and Explained by D. Scattergood.
Spectropia; or Surprising Spectral Illusions, showing Ghosts everywhere, and of any Color, with Sixteen Illustrations.
Dime, and other Letter-Writers.
The Teacher, (Phonographic.)
The Reporter's Companion, (Phonographic.)
Graham's Manual of Phonography.
How to Debate, a Manual of Conversation and Debating.
Walker's Elocution and Oratory.
McElligott's American Debater.
Whately's Selection of Synonyms.
Davies' Logic and Utility of Mathematics.
Gilfillan's Literature and Literary Men.
Brown's Grammar of English Grammars.
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Holbrook's Normal Method of Teaching.
Wickersham's School Economy.
Elocutionary Manual, by Hiram Corson.
Mangnall's Comprehensive Summary of History, &c., &c., &c.

☞ *Also, an assortment of Juvenile and Cheap Publications.*

Interlinear Translations of Ovid, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Latin;) Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, and the Gospel of St. John, (Greek.)
Anthon's Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Sander's German and English Primer.
Sargent's *Primary, Intermediate and Standard* Speakers.
Frost's American Speaker.
Northend's Little Speaker.
Dime Speakers and Dialogues.
Johnston's Natural Philosophy.
" Primary " "
" Elements of Chemistry.
Fowne's " "
Reese's " Zoology.
Lambert's Anatomy and Physiology.
Worcester's Ancient and Modern History.
Lord's Modern History.
" History of the United States.
Teacher's Guide to Illustrations: to accompany Holbrook's School Apparatus.
How to use Globes, by F. C. Brownell.
The Natural Spelling Teacher.
Sherwood's Speller and Pronouncer.
Haun's Elements of Spherical Trigonometry
Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra.
Robinson's University Algebra.

[See School Books in another column.]

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been hereto fore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

Nov. 1864. SIMON COHN.

1864. 1864.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made *in the best workmanlike manner,* call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

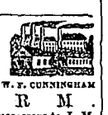
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64. S. S. SMITH.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM.



W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Nov. 23, 1864

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail

PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1225 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.

April 13, 1864-1y.

AGENCY,

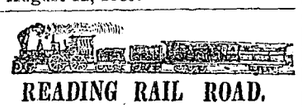
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS

CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.



READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and *Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M.,* stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at *8 50 A. M.,* and *2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua* at 9 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. M. 1 38 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4,30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., *for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.*

On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING O STRAINS

WINTER ARRANG EMENT.

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD		
MAIL.	DAY & ERIE MAIL.	EXPRESS.	EMIGRANT TRAIN.	STATIONS.	DAY EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	CONNECTION.
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
5 17	4 50	11 53	.....	N. Hamilton,	9 51	.....	2 40
5 25	4 58	12 08	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	2 40
5 35	.....	12 20	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	2 20
5 43	5 16	12 20	.....	Mill Creek,	9 25	9 46	2 23
5 59	5 31	12 48	6 48	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	2 10
6 15	5 46	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20	1 52
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 44
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....	Spruce Creek,	8 41	9 07	1 37
6 49	.....	1 54	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	1 20
6 58	6 29	2 05	.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 44	1 10
7 08	6 39	2 20	.....	Tipton,	8 06	.....	12 58
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 52
7 19	6 50	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 58	8 25	12 47
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 30
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., *and arrives at Huntingdon at* 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at *9 05* A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

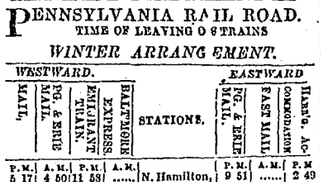
HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, MARCH 6, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.		NORTHWARD TRAINS.		
ACCOM.	MAIL.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
LE 4 00	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 35	AR 5 55
4 20	8 20	McConnellstown,	12 14	6 38
4 28	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	12 06	6 30
4 44	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 50	6 14
5 00	9 00	Coffee Run,	11 34	5 59
5 08	9 08	Rough & Ready,	11 26	5 43
5 21	9 21	Cove,	11 14	5 31
5 25	9 25	Fisher's Summit,	11 10	5 25
AR 5 40	AR 9 40	Saxton,	LE 10 55	LE 5 10
LE 5 50	LE 9 50		AR 10 46	AR 5 00
6 10	10 10	Riddlesburg,	10 26	4 39
6 18	10 18	Hopewell,	10 18	4 31
6 34	10 34	Piper's Run,	10 00	4 15
6 54	10 55	Hamilton,	9 41	3 56
7 06	11 07	Bloody Run,	9 29	3 44
AR 7 10	AR 11 10	Mount Dallas,	9 25	LE 3 40
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.				
5 45	LE 11 00	Saxton,	AR 9 30	4 50
6 00	11 15	Coalmont,	9 15	4 35
6 05	11 20	Crawford,	9 05	4 25
6 15	AR 11 30	Dudley,	LE 9 00	4 20
		[Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Mch. 6, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons.



THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the sole Agency for the sale of STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS, he is prepared to furnish instruments to persons wishing to buy at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

Circulars sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

N. B. Every instrument warranted for five years.

B. M. GREENE,
Feb. 1, '65-tf. Huntingdon.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Geodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1862-tf

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN,

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR BARGAINS

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 16, 1864.

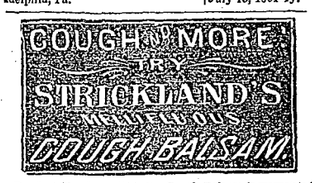
HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.



Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Diarrhœa

All the Medical men and the Presses recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.

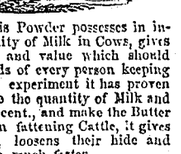
In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.

The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC BOOKS

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOWE'S SONGS OF IRELAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Hibernia's Songs and Ballads, including 50 of Moore's Irish Melodies, Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00

HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Caledonia's Songs and Ballads, including Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00.

HOWE'S SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE OLDEN TIME, containing the Original Words and Music, of the Songs and Ballads, sung by the Grand-mothers of the present generation. Arranged for Four Voices.

HOWE'S TRIOS: Quadrilles Contra and Fancy Dances with Calls and Figures; Waltzes, Polkas, Opera Melodies, Scotch and Irish airs, &c., &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Bass Viol, &c.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 1, containing the whole Camp Duty, Calls and Signals used in the Army and Navy; 40 setts of Quadrilles, (including Waltz, Polka and Schottische) with Calls; and an immense collection of Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes' Marches, Quicksteps, Hornpipes, Cartra and Fancy Dances, Songs, &c, for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Clarionett, &c., Containing over 700 pieces of Music.

MUSICIAL'S OMNIBUS, No. 2, containing 850 pieces of Music, consisting of 100 *Duets for two Flutes* two Violins, &c., 200 Scotch Airs, 200 Irish Airs, Quadrilles, Fancy and Contra Dances, with the Calls and Figures, Polka, Schottisches, Waltzes, Quicksteps, Marches, Hornpipes, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Clarionett, Fife, Carnet, Fingeolet, &c.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; a collection of Music for male Voices, consisting of Glees and Part Songs, Choir and congregational Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

KINGLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR:—A selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, French, Italian, English and American Composers.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM AND THE BUGLE CALLS; two books suitable to the times.

THE BOSTON GLEE BOOK, consisting of an extensive collection of Glees, Madrigals, and Rounds, selected from the works of the Most admired Composers, together many new pieces from the German.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR THE PIANO, Melodeon, *Accordeon, Violin, Banjo, Guitar,* Concertina, Drum, Fife and Flageolet.

Huntingdon, Jan. 24, 1865-tf.

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC FOR 1865.

Among other features of the present number will be A chronicle of the Great Rebellion continued from the Old Franklin Almanac for 1864, containing a full and correct digested record of the events of the war, military, naval and political, from October 15th, 1863, with accounts of Battles, Sieges, Raids, Sea-fights, and all the operations of the war.

The United States Army List. Major Generals and Brigadiers, regulars and volunteers, to November 1st, 1864.

The Rebel Army List. Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals and Brigadiers, to same date.

Losses in battle and by death, of Union officers, to November 1st, 1864.

Losses of officers in Rebel Army to same date.

The Rebel Government, Rebel Congress, Rebel Debt, &c.

A full digest of the United States Stamp regulations.

A full digest of the United States License regulations.

Governments of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Governors of the States and Territories, Union and Rebel, to November 1st, 1864.

Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Queens of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Kings of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Heirs Apparent to European and other Empires and Monarchies.

Besides other miscellaneous matter, astronomical information, calendars, &c., &c., the whole comprising a valuable manual for use and reference throughout the year.

Price 20 cents per copy.

Copies mailed (postpaid) on receipt of price.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. tf

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which offer on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, *as may suit.*

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Mill *treet, Huntingdon,* Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

1865. THE 1865.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

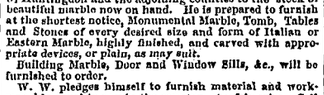
FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bortini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's *Violin Instructors*—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.

Aug. 3 '64.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER;

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.